The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The significant assemblage of the choicest of the city, which gathered last evening in the Academy of Music to greet the hero of the Gulf, has seldom been paralleled in the history of this continent. The house was completely filled in every part long before the hour of commencement.—While waiting for the hour,

Maj. Gen. Wool, upon advancing to take his seat on the platform, was recognized by the audience, and greeted with applause, which he acknowledged in a few firm and patriotic words.

At 7½ o'clock precisely, Senator Morgan accompanied by several gentlemen, conducted Gen. Butler upon the stage. Immediately there began a cry of enthusiasm and a scene of excitement which very few people in this city have witnessed. With the thunders of applause, shouts of admiration, waving of hats, bouquets and handkerchiefs, the whole interior of the Academy except the roof, was alive and in motion. For several minutes this continued. At last when it had partially subsided, Senator Morgan presented Gen. Butler to the Mayor. The presentation was but a pantomime, for the cheering was yet so great that the Senator's words could not be heard.

The Mayor then welcomed Gen. Butler in an exceedingly pertinent and happy address, which was enthusiastically received, the General, who was in citizen's dress, standing the while. When the Mayor had concluded—

Gen. Butler advanced, and after the tumultuous applause with which he was again greeted had subsided, he said:

Mr. Mayor, with the profoundest gratitude for the too flattering commendations of my administration of the various trusts committed to me by the Government, which in behalf of your associates, you have been pleased to render me, I ask you to receive my most heartfelt thanks. To the citizens of New York here assembled in kind appreciation of my services supposed to have been rendered to the country, I tender the deepest acknowledgments. [Applause.] I accept it all; not for myself, but for my brave comrades of the Army of the Gulf [Renewed applause.] I receive it as an earnest of your devotion to the country, in evidence of your loyalty to the Constitution under which you live and under which you hope to die. In order that the acts of the Army of the Gulf may be understood, perhaps it would be well, at a little length, with your permission, that some detail should be given to the thesis upon which we administered our duties. The first question then to be ascertained is, what is this contest in which the country is engaged. At the risk of being a little tedious, at the risk even of calling your attention to what might seem otherwise too elementary, I propose to run down through the history of the contest to see what it is that the whole country is about at this day and this hour. That we are in the midst of civil commotion, all know.—But what is that commotion? Is it a riot? Is it an insurrection? Is it a rebellion? Or is it a revolution? And pray, Sir, although it may seem still more elementary, What is a riot? A riot, if I understand it, is simply an outburst of the passion of men for the moment in breach of the law, to be put down and subdued by the civil authorities; if it goes further, to be dealt with by the military authorities. But you say, Sir, "Why treat us to a definition of a riot upon this occasion? Why, of all things, should you undertake to instruct a New York audience in what a riot is?"—[Laughter.] To that I answer because the Administration of Mr. Buchanan dealt with this great change of affairs as if it were a riot; because his Government officer gave the opinion that in Charleston it was but a riot; and as there was no civil authority there to call out the military, therefore Sumter must be given over to the rioters; and that was the beginning of this struggle. Let us see how it grew up. I deal not now in causes but in effects—in facts. Directly after the guns of the Rebels had turned upon Sumter, the various States of the South, in Convention assembled, inaugurated a series of movements which took out from the Union divers States; and as each was attempted to be taken out, the riot was no longer found in them, but they became insurrectionary; and the Administration upon the 15th of April, 1861, dealt with it as an insurrection, and called out the militia of the United States to subdue an insurrection. I was called at the time into the service, to administer the laws in putting down an insurrection. I found a riot at Baltimore. They burned bridges; but they had hardly arisen to the dignity of an insurrection, because the State had not moved as an organized community. A few men were rioting at Baltimore; and as I marched there at the head of United States troops, the question came up before me, what have I before me. You will remember that I offered then to put down all kinds of insurrections so long as the State of Maryland remained loyal to the United States. Transferred from thence to a wider sphere at Fortress Monroe, I found that the State of Virginia, through its organization, had taken upon itself an independent Government; and I dealt with that State as being in rebellion, and thought the property of the Rebels, of whatever name or nature, should be dealt with as rebellious property and contraband. [Great applause] I have been thus careful in stating the various steps, because although through your kindness replying to eulogy, I am here answering every charge of inconsistency and wrong of intention for my acts done before the country. Wrong in judgment I may have been; but, I trust, wrong in intention or inconsistent, never. Upon the same theory upon which I felt myself bound to put down insurrection in Maryland, while it remained loyal, whether that insurrection consisted of blacks or whites, by the same loyalty to the Constitution and laws, I felt bound to confiscate slave property in the rebellious State of Virginia. [Applause.] Pardon me, Sir, if right here, I say that I am a little sensitive upon this subject. I am an old-fashioned Andrew Jackson Democrat of twenty years' standing. [Applause.] A voice: "The second hero of New Orleans." [Renewed applause, culminating in three cheers.]—And so far as I know, I have never swerved, so help me God, from one of his teachings. [Great applause.] Up to the time that Disunion took place, I went as far as the furthest in sustaining the constitutional rights of the States, however bitter or however distasteful to me were the obligations my father had made for me in the compromises of the Constitution, and among them it was not for me to pick out the sweet from the bitter; and fellow-Democrats I took them all [loud cheers] because they were constitutional obligations [applause]; and taking them all, I stood by the South and by Southern rights under the Constitution until I advanced and looked into the very pit of disunion, and not liking the prospect I quietly withdrew. [Immense applause and laughter.] And we were from that hour apart, and how far apart you can judge when I tell you that on the 28th December, 1860, I shook hands on terms of personal friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 28th December, 1862, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be hanged at sight. [Great applause and laughter.] And now, if you will allow me to pass on for a moment in this line of thought, as we come up to the point of time when their men laid down their constitutional obligations, What were my rights and what were theirs? At that hour they repudiated the Constitution of the United States, by solemn vote in solemn Convention; and not only that, but they took arms in their hands, and undertook by force to rend from the Government what seemed to them the fairest portion of the heritage which my fathers had given to me as a rich legacy to my children. When they did that, they abrogated, abnegated, and forfeited every constitutional right, and release me from every constitutional obligation. [Loud cheers.] And when I was thus called upon to say what should be my action with regard to Slavery, I was left to the natural instincts of my heart, as prompted by a christian education in New England, and I dealt with it accordingly, as I was no longer bound. [Immense applause.] Then I undertook earnestly and respectfully to maintain, with the same sense of duty to my constitutional obligations and to State rights, so long as they remained under the Constitution, that required me to suppport the system of Slavery—and the same sense of duty and right, after they had gone out from under that Constitution, caused me to follow the dictates of my own conscience, untrammeled.—[Cheers.] So, my friends, you see, however misjudging I may have been and I speak to my old Democratic friends, I claim we went along, step by step, up to that point, and we should still go along, step by step; for, except the right to hold slaves was made a part of the compromises made by our fathers in the Constitution, and if their State rights were to be respected because of our allegiance to the Constitution and our respect to State rights, yet, when that sacred obligation was taken away, and we as well as the negroes were disenthralled, why should not we follow the dictates of God's law and humanity? [Tremendous applause, and cries of "Bravo, Bravo."] By the exigencies of the public service removed once more to another sphere of action, at New Orleans, I found this problem to come at in another form, and that led me to examine and see how far had progressed this civil commotion, now carried on by force of arms. I found, under our complex system of States and an independent Government, and the United States covering all, that there can be treason to the State and not to the United States, and revolution in the State and not as regards the United States, and loyalty to the State and disloyalty to the Union, and loyalty to the Union and disloyalty to the organized Government of the State. And, as an illustration, take the troubles which almost lately arose in the State of Rhode Island, where there was an attempt to rebel against the State Government and to change the form of State Government. All of you are familiar with the movements of Mr. Dorr; there was no intent of disloyalty against the United States, but a great deal against the State Government. I therefore in Louisiana found a State Government that had entirely changed its form, and had revolutionized itself so far as she could; created courts and imposed taxes; and I found, so far as this State Government was concerned, it was no longer in and of itself one of the United States of America. It had so far as it could changed its State Government, and by solemn act had forever seceded from the United States of America and attempted to join the Confederate States; and I found, I respectfully submit, a revolutionized State! There had been a revolution beyond an insurrection and infraction of the law; beyond the abnegation and setting aside of the law, and a new State Government formed, that was being supported by force of arms. Now, upon what thesis should I deal with these people? Organized into a community under forms of law, they had seized a portion of the territory of the United States; and I respectfully submit I must deal with them as alien enemies. [Great applause.] They had forever passed the boundary of wayward sisters [great laughter and applause], unless indeed they erred as Cain did against his brother Abel. They had passed beyond that and outside of that. Aye, and Louisiana had done this in the strongest possible way, for she had seized on Territory which the Government of the United States had bought and paid for. Therefore I dealt with them as alien enemies. [Applause.] And what rights have alien enemies, captured in war? They have the right, so long as they behave themselves and are non combatants, to be free from personal violence; they have no other rights; and therefore it was my duty to see to it, and I believe the record will show, I did see to it. [Great applause and loud cheers.] I did see to it that order was preserved, and that every man who behaved well, and did not aid the Confederate States should not be molested in his person. I held everything else that they had was at the mercy of the conquerer [cheers], and to give you an idea of it, permit me to state the method in which their rights were defined by one gentleman on my staff. He very coolly paraphrazed the Dred Scott decision, and said they had no rights which a negro was bound to respect. [Loud and prolonged laughter and cheers.] and dealing with them, I took care to protect all men in personal safety. Now I heard a friend behind me say, but how did that affect loyal men? The difficulty with that proposition is this: in governmental action the Government, in making peace and carrying on war, cannot deal with individuals, but with organized communities, whether organized wrongly or rightly [cheers,] and all I could do, so far as my judgment taught me, for the loyal citizen, was to see to it that no exaction should be put upon him. No property should be taken away from him that was not absolutely necessary for the success of military operations. I know nothing else that I could do. I could not alter the carrying on of the war, because loyal citizens were, unfortunately, like Dog Tray, found in bad company [laughter], and to their persons, and to their property, even, all possible protection I caused to be afforded. But let me repeat—for it is quite necessary to keep it in mind, and I am afraid that the want of this is why some of my old Democratic friends have got lost, in getting from one portion of the country to the other, in their thoughts and feelings—let me repeat that, in making war or peace, carrying on governmental operations of any sort, governments and their representatives, so far as I am instructed, can deal only with organized communities, and men must fall or rise with the communities in which they are situated. You of New York must follow the Government as expressed by the will of the majority of your State, until you can revolutionize against that government; and those at the South must, until this contest comes into process of settlement, also follow the action of the organized majorities in which their lot has been cast, and no man, no set of men, can see the solution of this or any other governmental problem, as affecting States, except upon this basis. Now, then, to pass from the particular to the general, to leave the detail in Louisiana, which I have run down the account of rather as illustrating my meaning than otherwise, I come to the proposition, which is the contest with all the States that are banded together in the so-called Confederate States? Into what form has it come? It started in insurrection: it grew up a rebellion; it has become a revolution, and carrying with it all the rights of a revolution. And our Government has dealt with it upon that ground. When they blockaded their ports, they dealt with it as a revolution: when they sent out cartels of exchange of prisoners, they dealt with these people no longer as simple insurrectionists and traitors, but as organized revolutionists, who had set up a government for themselves upon the territory of the United States. Let no man say to me, sir, let no man say to me, "why, then you acknowledge the rights of revolution in these men!" I beg your pardon, sir, I only acknowledge the fact of revolution. What had happened? I look these things in the face, and I do not dodge them because they are unpleasant; I find this a revolution, and these men are no longer, I repeat, our erring brethren, but they are our alien enemies, foreigners [cheers] carrying on war against us, attempting to make alliances against us, attempting to get into the family of nations. I agree, not a successful revolution, and a revolution never to be successful [loud cheers]; pardon me, I was speaking of a matter of law,—never to be successful until acknowledged by the parent State. And now, then, I am willing to unite with you in your cheers when you say, a revolution which we never will acknowledge. [Cheers] Why, sir, have I been so careful in bringing down with great distinctness these distinctions? Because, in my judgment, there are certain logical consequences following from them as necessarily as various corollaries from a problem in Euclid. If we are at war, as I think with a foreign country to all intents and purposes, how can a man here stand up and say he is on the side of that foreign country and not be an enemy. [Cheers.] A man must be either for his country or against his country. [Cheers.] He cannot be throwing impediments all the time in the way of the progress of his country under pretense that he is helping some other portion of his country. If a man thinks he must do something to bring back his erring brethren, if he likes that form of phrase, at the South, let him take his musket and go down and try it in that way. (Cheers.) If he is still of a different opinion, and thinks that is not the best way to bring them back, but he can do it by persuasion and talk, let him go down with me to Louisiana and I will set him over to Mississippi, and if the Rebels do not feel for his heartstrings, but not in love, I will bring him back (Cheers, loud and prolonged. "Send Wood down first!") Let us say to him: Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord thy God be God, serve him, if Baal be God, serve ye him. (Cheers.) But no man can serve two masters, God and Mammon. ("That's so." Again, there are other logical consequences to flow from this view which I have ventured to take of this subject, and that is with regard to past political action. If they are now alien enemies I am bound to them by no ties of party fealty. They have passed out of that, and I think we ought to go back a moment and examine and see if all ties of party allegiance and party fealty as regards them are not broken, and that I am now to look simply to my country and to its service, and leave them to look to the country they are attempting to erect and to its service, and then let us try the conclusion between us. Mark, by this I gave up no territory of the United States. Every foot that was ever circumscribed on the map by the lines around the United States belongs to us (Applause.) None the less because bad men have attempted to organize worse Government upon various portions of it. And it is to be drawn in under our laws and our Government as soon as the power of the United States can be exerted for that purpose, and therefore, my friends, you see the next set of logical consequences that must follow; that we have no occasion to carry on the fight for the Constitution as it was. [cheer.] I beg your pardon, the Constitution as it is. Who is interfering with the Constitution as it is? Who is interfering with the Constitution? Who makes any attacks upon the Constitution? We are fighting with those who have gone out and repudiated the Constitution. [cheers.] And now, my friends, I do not know but I shall use some heresy, but as a Democrat, as an Andrew Jackson Democrat, I am not for the Union as it was. [Great cheering. "Good!" "Good!"] I say, as a Democrat, and an Andrew Jackson Democrat, I am not for the Union to be again as it was. Understand me; I was for the Union as it was, because I saw, or thought I saw, the troubles in the future which have burst upon us; but having undergone those troubles, having spent all this blood, and this treasure, I do not mean to go back again and be cheek by jawl with South Carolina as I was before, if I can help it. [Cheers. "You're right."] Mark me now, let no man misunderstand me, and I repeat lest I may be misunderstood—there are none so slow to understand as those who do not want to—mark me, I say, I do not mean to give up a single inch of the soil of South Carolina. If I had been alive at that time, and had had the position, the will and the ability, I would have dealt with South Carolina as Jackson did, and kept her in the Union at all hazards, but now she has gone out and I will take care that when she comes in again she comes in better behaved (cheers); that she shall no longer be the firebrand of the Union; aye, and that she shall enjoy what her people never have enjoyed—the blessings of a Republican form of government. (Applause.) And therefore in that view, I am not for the reconstruction of the Union as it was. Yet I have spent treasure and blood enough upon it, in conjunction with my fellow-citizens, to make it a little better. (Cheers.) It was good enough if it had been left alone. The old house was good enough for me, but as they have pulled down all the L part, I propose, when we build it up, to build it up with all the foreign improvements. (Prolonged laughter and applause.) Another of the logical consequences it seems to me that follow with inexorable and not-to-be-shunned course upon this proposition, that we are dealing with alien enemies, is in our duties with regard to the confiscation of their property, and that would seem to me to be easy of settlement under the Constitution, and without any discussion, if my first proposition is right. Has it not been held from the beginning of the world down to this day, from the time the Israelites took possession of the Land of Canaan, which they got from alien enemies, has it not been held that the whole property of those alien enemies belonged to the conqueror, and that it has been at his mercy and his clemency what should be done with it? For one, I would take it and give the loyal man who was loyal in the heart of the south, enough to make him as well as he was before, and I would take the balance of it and distribute it among the volunteer soldiers who have gone—(the remainder of the sentence was drowned in a tremendous burst of applause.) And so far as I know them, in the course of a few years I should be quite willing to receive her back into the Union. (Renewed applause.)

This leads us to deal with another proposition: What shall be done with the slaves? Here again the laws of war have long settled, with clearness and exactness, that it is for the conqueror, for the government which has maintained or extended its direction over the territory, to deal with slaves as it pleases, to free them or not as it chooses. It is not for the conquered to make terms, or to send their friends into the conquering country to make terms upon that subject. [Applause.] Another corollary follows from the proposition that we are fighting with alien enemies, which relieves us from another difficulty which seems to trouble some of my old Democratic friends; and that is in relation to the question of arming the negro slaves. If the States are alien enemies, is there any objection that you know of, and if so state it, to our arming one portion of the foreign country against the other while they are fighting us? [Aplause, and cries of "No," "No."] Suppose that we were at war with England. Who would get up here in New York and say that we must not arm the Irish, lest they should hurt some of the English? [Applause.] At one time, not very far gone all those Englishmen were our grandfathers' brothers. But we are now separate nations. There can be no objection, for another reason because there is no international law or any other law of governmental action that I know of, which prevents the country from arming any portion of its citizens; and if the slaves do not take part in the rebellion, they become simply our citizens residing in our territory which is at present usurped by our enemies. [Applause] At this waning hour, I do not propose to discuss, but merely to hint at these various subjects. (Cries of "Go on.")

There is one question I am frequently asked—"Why, Gen. Butler, what is your experience? Will the negroes fight?"—To this I answer, I have no personal experience, because I left the Department of the Gulf before they were fairly brought into action. But they did fight under Jackson at Chalmette. More than that. Let Napoleon III. answer, who has hired them to do what the veterans of the Crimea cannot do—to whip the Mexicans.—Let the veterans of Napoleon I., under Le Cleve, who were whipped out from San Domingo, say whether they will fight or not. What has been the demoralizing effect upon their race by their contact with white men, I know not; but I cannot forget that their fathers would not have been slaves, but that they were captives in war. And, if you want to know any more than that, I can only advise you to try them. [Great applause.] Passing to another logical deduction from the principle that we are carrying on war against alien enemies, I meet the question whether we thereby give foreign nations any greater rights than if we considered them as a Rebellious portion of our country. So far as the Rebels are concerned, they are estopped from denying that they are alien enemies; and so far as foreign nations are concerned, although they are aliens to us, they are upon our territory, and until we acknowledge their independence there is no better settled rule in the law of nations than that foreign recognition of them is no act of war. And no country is more sternly bound to that view than is England, which held the recognition by France of our own independence to be an act of war, and declared war accordingly. What then is the duty of neutrals? Let us take for example the English nation. They have no treaty with the Rebels, no open relations with them. They have treaties of amity and commerce with us. A contest arises between us and our enemies to whom they are strangers, and they claim to exercise the same neutrality as if the contest were between two nations with which they had treaties of amity. Let me illustrate: I have two friends who have got into a fight. I am on equally good terms with both, and do not choose to take part in their quarrel. I hold myself neutral. But suppose one of my friends is fighting with a stranger, of whom I know nothing that is good; I have seen nothing except that he would fight; is it my duty then to stand perfectly neutral? It is not the part of a friend as between men nor between nations. The English say, We will not sell you any arms, because we should have to sell the same to the Confederate States. To that I answer, You have treaties of commerce with us by which you agree to trade with us.—You have no treaty of commerce with the Rebels. I insist that there is a greater duty to us, considering this as a separate nation—an interloper trying to get admitted into the family of nations. There is still another logical consequence which, in my judgment, follows from this view of the case. A great question put to me has been: How are we to get those men back?—how are we to get this territory back?—how are we to reconstruct the Union? I think that is much better answered upon this hypothesis than upon any other.—There are but two ways in which this contest can be ended. One is by re-revolutionizing a given portion of this country, and having them ask to be admitted into the Union; and the other is to bring it back by the triumphal car of victory.—Whenever any portion of the inhabitants of the South shall become again a part of the Union, and shall erect themselves into a State and ask us to take them back with such a Constitution as they ought to be admitted with, there is no difficulty in its being done. There is no witchery about it. This precise thing has been done in Western Virginia. She went out and stayed out for a while. By the aid of our armies, and by the efforts of her citizens, she re-revolutionized and threw off the Government of the rest of Virginia and the Confederate yoke, erected herself into a State, with a Constitution which I believe is quite satisfactory to you, especially the amendment, came back, and been received again into the Union. This is the first, the entering wedge, of the series of States which will come back in that way. But if they will not come back we are bound to subjugate them. What then do they become. Territories of the United States. [Applause.] We acquire them precisely as we acquired California and Nevada; not exactly as we acquired Texas. Was there any difficulty in dealing with the State of California? Will there be any difficulty in our admitting as a new State, Nevada, when ready to come in and ripe to come in? Was there any difficulty in taking in a portion of the Louisiana purchase? Will there be any difficulty when her people are ready in our taking them back again? Will there be any difficulty in reconstructing the Union, when those that have gone out without cause, without right, without grievance, that have formed themselves into new States and taken upon themselves new alliances, are really to return? I am not for taking them back without re-admission. I feel as a husband might feel, whose wife has run away with another man and divorced herself from him. I should be unwilling to take her again to my arms until we had gone before the priest and been re-married. I have the same feeling with regard to those people who have gone out. When they repent and come back, I am ready to receive them, but I am not ready till then. (Applause.) To your flattering allusions, Sir, to my acts in the Department of the Gulf, I will answer a single word. When I left that Department, I sat down deliberately and put in the form of an address to the people of that Department, an exact account of the acts I had done while there; and I said to them: You know I have done these things; no man can deny it. I have waited more than three months and I have

[CONCLUSION ON 4TH PAGE.]

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

Gen. Butler's Speech.

We publish the great speech of General Butler, this week, in full. We ask the careful attention of all our readers to it—it is well worth a careful perusal. As the General was a member of the famous Charleston Convention, and a leading Breckenridge democrat, it will be highly interesting to all democrats, and especially those who stop at the negro in their efforts to preserve the Union. He does not stop even at a negro, or any other property of rebels, but goes for his country without an *if*. Read it and reflect, if you have a spark of patriotism in you.

POSTAGE.—On and after the first of July, all letters deposited in the post office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward, as now, will be kept and treated as if there was no stamps on them. This is an important fact, which the public will do well to impress upon their minds. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents, instead of one, as now.

EXPERT ROBBERY.—The money drawer of Mr. Jona. Stouffer, tailor, was robbed of seventeen dollars, on Wednesday afternoon last, by some expert scoundrel. The money was placed in the drawer by Mr. S. only a few minutes previous to its being taken, and whilst he was engaged at work in an adjoining room. The thief must have seen him put it there and the silence with which he extracted it is pretty strong presumptive evidence that he is a practiced hand at the business.—*Stand.*

☞ Adjutant Jolly, of the brave 110th, was in town this week, looking hale and hearty. He gives us a cheering account of Gen. Hooker's army, and says they are in fine condition and anxious for a fight.

Letter from the 125th Regt. P. V.

AQUA LANDING, Va., April 12th.

Dear Whig—You seem to have an abundance of army correspondents but as I have hitherto refrained from dabbling in the pool of the filthy slough which the *Standard* wishes to avoid, you will perhaps excuse me from troubling you this once, and I hope last time. The 'Standard' is much in trouble about the army sentiment that has emenated from this regiment, and seems to think that the officers had all to do with it and the privates nothing—measuring our corn in his half bushel or doing as he and his compatriots do in their political cliques, making sentiment and publishing it as the sentiment of the people. But my loyal friend *Traugh* you have had the political halter upon your nozzle too long to be a simple disciple at the feet of the modern Gamaliel, "Rambler, Jr." We of this regiment love your patriotism and boldness and see that you have been well posted in the history of the Blair county regiments. You seem to have a pick at this one, but you forget that your favorite regiments, the 110th and 84th, have published in the Washington dailies the very sentiments that were promulgated in the Whig and Register emenating from the 125th regiment, and those regiments express themselves in stronger terms even and joined in calling the traitors at home "cowardly assassins" &c. and we heartily endorse what they say and hope the next generation may repeat it.

But Rambler, Jr. keeps you informed and gives you some account of the manufacturing of army sentiment, and displays more frankness than you are entitled to be credited with. He tells us of "*Legions*" of admirers of McClellan and the peace makers at home, who are beating Uncle Sam's arms and eating his rations, and says that these men in the 137th had no chance to give their negative to the Patriotic resolutions coming from that regiment. Poor fellows they were "gagged," and the commissioned officer, 'Rambler, Jr.' was throttled and prevented from saying "no" to the language that cheered our friends at home and upheld the power that is contending against the armies of the rebellion. Shame on such men, and cursed be the hand that penned those lines, slandering the soldier in the rank. Rambler is in the wrong box. He has pitched his tent the wrong camp. We know Rambler, Jr. He is the same fellow that boastingly said he would not come out into the service until Abe Lincoln would fetch him. But the disciple of Blackstone got weak in the knees, and came anyhow. How is it, Rambler? Don't you recollect or is memory treacherous? Rambler's letter is gotten up in the "Spread Eagle" style, when he talks about the "din of battle" and calls McClellan the "Eagle that shall soar above it," and leads us to think that Rambler is Buncombe, but may be he is in his own way.

As to what the Standard says about the style of manufacturing army sentiment, we say it is false. There is not a man in the 125th regiment but endorsed those resolutions, and calls the men at home who find fault with them "cowardly assassins and traitors"—and had *Traugh* heard the hearty cheers that went up for Old Abe and Gen. Hooker when they rode by us the other day, he would say that he and his right hand man had been deceiving the people long enough, and would repent of his wickedness. His 'right bower,' the promising young attorney, that furnishes his editorials, would have crept back and ever after contented himself with the few 'briefs' that lie on his office table. We know the whole "kit" of them—those on the platform and those behind the scenes. We can recognize cast away editorials when it is used to pack newspapers to subscribers, so be more prudent in the future. Traugh, a word to the wise is sufficient. You and your Rambler can't stuff the soldiers with your "gas" about how tired &c. the army is.

Yours, a private in the ranks.
RED HEAD.

P. S. The officers give their opinions of such men as the Standard in the resolutions, we privates will attend to them now.
R. H.

Letter from the 137th Regt. P. V.

For The Whig.

CAMP BOSSART, Va. April 6.

Dear Whig—On the top of a high hill, seated on an ancient log, you might see your humble correspondent, scratching you a few lines with a pencil. In front, and beneath lies Potomac creek, on whose banks are constructed several landings, where that part of the army known as the first army corps, get their supplies. Numerous schooners, steamboats and canal boats lay at anchor awaiting, in turn, their time to be hauled up and unloaded.

The news came to camp the other day, that the strong wind of the previous evening had capsized a schooner loaded with sutlers stores, and deposited her whole cargo in the creek. The boys of the old 137th never behind, were soon well represented on the beach, some divesting themselves of their shoes and breeches, others more eager for the sport, and tempted by a sight at the delicious apples and oranges floating in tantalizing beauty, rushed in breeches and all, seizing everything edible that came in their way. Your humble servant stood on the bank enjoying the hilarity as much as though it was a bath scene at Absecom. Having gathered our haversacks full of fruit at a sutler's expense, we turned toward camp, Pete at the same time handing me a can of oysters he had picked up, for he is great on a pick, and grinning like a monkey in a cucumber patch, in anticipation of having as fine a dish of oysters as ever he eat at Mosey Crabb's.

Two members of the mess were immediately dispatched, one to the Brigade Commissary, for pepper, the other to a sutler for butter, while Pete and myself proceeded to open the can, which we effected by giving it a tremendous blow with a Yankee axe, cutting large gash, and forcing the contents out in a stream, enveloping my head and "homely face" (as Rambler, Jr., terms it; but we keep no account of such fellows,) in a mass of decomposed oysters, and spurting a quantity the putrid liquid into Pete's eye. The boys, on their return with the pepper and butter, instead of pitching into the oysters, started off to the creek for water to wash our faces, for we had become quite sick of our mess.

On the right hand, one half mile distant, rolls the Potomac river, washing the shore of Maryland on one side, and the base of a range of barren old Virginia hills on the other, winds off in an almost eastern direction, and majestically moves on toward the Chesapeake, until apparently lost in the distance.

In front of our camp lies a broad expanse of hilly country, on whose surface the marks of the plow, and other traces of husbandry are still visible, which only tell where the proud planter once smiled over his fields of golden grain, and reared the thrifty tobacco plant, now stands the soldier's tent. His fences and timber have been consumed to cook the soldiers' grub, and his fields laid a barren waste—a parade ground, where waves the old "Star Spangled Banner," and thousands of your northern sons, with bright bayonets and glittering swords, rally in defence of our glorious ensign.

His lordly dwelling, reared in splendor and decorated by the hand of taste and beauty, where sat his proud, aristocratic wife, the pride of his life, alas! is racked and torn by the hissing shell, and falling down piecemeal, forms only a poor shelter for some colored domestics, while he, joined to the number of *damnable* conspirators, is in open rebellion to his best interests. Oh! proud and boasted Virginia! Thou that hast been the birth-place of so many noble spirits, who bore the toil and privations of the long and bloody revolutionary struggle, has in thine old age, and in the face of thy daring motto, "*sic semper tyrannis*," given birth to rebels and traitors. Call back, call back your rebellious sons—bid the prodigal rally round the good old flag, and defend the blood-bought boon of your forefathers.

Our regiment enjoys very good health, much to the praise of our young surgeon, Wm. McPherson.

Winter has gone, gentle spring returned, and our camps begin to show signs of life again.

Gen. Hooker assured some of his officers that the army of the Potomac is now in better condition than it ever was, and he is quite confident of success. We expect that Fighting Joe, in whom we place great confidence, will surprise Johnny Rebel one of these days, up at Fredericksburg, in thunder, tones from the cannon's red mouth, followed by showers of leaden hail. The boys are eager for the affray.

Yours. ROMEO.

A Cavalry Sword.

Written upon finding an old Cavalry Sword in the woods near Stafford C. H., Va.

Whence came this weapon that I hold,
This ugly thing of death?
Where is the horseman swift and bold,
Who claims its rusty sheath?

Ah! he who wore this tarnished steel,
With all his martial pride,
I wot again will never feel
It dangling by his side.

For *brave* men drew the honest blade,
As Ancient Heralds say;
And knowing why a sword was made,
They threw the sheath away.

But this one neither fool nor knave,
(As runs the modest lay,)
Thought to be braver than the brave,
Threw *sword* and *sheath* away.

J. H. K.

The Hon. James T. Hale.

WE WERE NEVER SO well convinced of the fitness of a man for position of trust and honor, or of the faithfulness of his service, as we have lately been in the case of Hon. Jas. T. Hale, Congressional Representative from the Centre district. When he ran as an independent candidate in opposition to Mr. Armstrong, we reprobated the act, because we could not see any benefit to accrue from the result of the election, other than to disorganize and create resentments among loyal men. Since that election Judge Hale has provoked the wrath of some of those who mistook his independence for that qualify of conservatism with which they cover their own lukewarmness in view of the imperilled condition of the country. Judge Hale has disappointed the enemies of the Government, who supported him at the last election, and hence their demands that he should resign. The man who, in this crisis, elicits such opposition must be right on the vital questions affecting the security and stability of the Government. We therefore recognize in Judge Hale that steadfastness to a great cause, we had almost believed was impaired by his partial neglect of his obligations to a great party's organization, particularly when the jeopardising of that organization tempted weaker men to the disregard of the important principles which it maintained. Whenever a man is antagonized by the copperhead Democracy, he becomes worthy of the support of loyal men, because no man of negative principles provokes the opposition of traitors. It is only the positive, the outspoken, the firm and independent loyal man, who is thus antagonized. And of this quality we must hereafter regard James T. Hale.—*Har. Tel.*

The Sufferings in the South.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 28th ultimo says on what it pronounces undoubted authority, that a few days ago twenty women in Atlanta, Ga., maddened with the sight of their starving children at home, collected in a body, and broke into and plundered several groceries of meat and flour, in broad daylight. Deaths by starvation are by no means uncommon in that region. The whole country has been picked bare of everything edible by the army and speculators, who operate in connection with officers of the army. The *Union* adds:

"These punishments seems severe, but are they too severe for people who allowed themselves to be precipitated into rebellion against the best Government on earth by a set of political blacklegs? We believe that before long the Southern people will rise *en masse* against their tyrants and swing them up to the first tree. Let the Southern negro-oligarchy beware of the white insurrection which probably is near at hand."

UNION LEAGUES.—A Washington correspondent says: The *Chronicle* of this city has an able article advocating the establishment of these leagues everywhere, and it predicts that

"Before six months have transpired these leagues will have gathered such multitudes, and will have such an overmastering influence in behalf of the perfect and entire Union of these states, that not a dog of all the miserable traitors in the land shall dare to wag his tongue."

It is understood here that their establishment in Indiana and other Western States has completely revolutionized public opinion there, and crushed out Copperheadism.

The Adams Express Robbery.

BALTIMORE; April 8.

The efforts to recover the $97,000 in Government securities which was stolen from the safe of the Adams Express Company, near Baltimore, on the 18th ult., have been most successful. All the parties (nine in number) concerned in the robbery have been arrested and are now confined in Fort McHenry. All but $5,000 of the securities were recovered, either from the persons of the thieves or from places where they had concealed them. Great credit is due to Allen Pinkerton of Chicago, detective agent, under whose direction the investigation has been conducted.

☞ The Army of the Potomac is about half paid off. The paymasters are now waiting for funds, the Treasury having only small currency.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF BOARD.—A full meeting of the Relief Board of Blair county was held in the Commissioners' office, March 3d, 1863, to consider the matter of further extension of Relief to families of Penna. Volunteers, now in the service of the United States from Blair county: After due consultation and consideration, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, On the 23d day of December last, the following resolution was passed by this Board, viz: "Resolved that relief will only be granted until the time the Government shall have paid the volunteers,"

Now, Therefore, Resolved, That we adhere to the above resolution, and that the Board will from henceforth grant relief only to the following persons:

First. To widows whose husbands have been killed, or have died in the service, and who can give satisfaction through the Committeemen of their several townships and boroughs, that they have not received their back pay, bounty or pension, and are really in need of further relief.

Second. To families of soldiers now in the service, who can give satisfactory evidence to the Committee men of their several townships or boroughs, that their husbands or sons have not received their pay from the Government, and that they are really in need of further relief. All cases to be reported to the Board through the said Committee-men.

Resolved, That we will borrow the further sum of One Thousand Dollars for the purpose of granting said relief.

By order of the Board.
March 21–3t JOS. BALDRIGE, Clerk.

Trial List for April Term, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & co;
Geo W Graham vs Fox & Strouse;
E J Leamer vs Wm K Hemphill et al;
M Hoy vs Elias Baker et al;
J Walters' Exr vs Stephen Hammond;
M B Hetherington vs Andrew J Patterson;
Cadwallader's heirs vs Smith & Banks;
J M Bell vs Daniel K Ramey;
C Garber's Exrs vs A P Wilson;
R McNamara's Admr vs Wm. Lyon;
D Good's use vs D Watson et al;
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's heirs;
Brotherline vs Haggerty & Harmon;
A M White & co vs R M Lemon & co;
Isett vs J Walters' Exr;
Daniel Shannon vs Geo Wehn;

SECOND WEEK.

Johnston, Jack & co et al vs H Jackson's Exrs;
Levi Heckt vs Directors of the Poor, &c;
S W Rhodes' Admr vs Penna R R Co;
McFarlane's Admr vs Shoenberger's Exrs;
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust;
Same vs Joseph Kemp;
John Miller vs Penna R R Co;
Chaffee, Stout & co vs A Patterson;
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr;
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh;
P Strayer vs Spang & Walters;
D H Hofius' Admr vs E H Lytle and wife;
Com. for use Deeter vs Deeter et al;
W S & A S Boyd vs J B Shinefelt;
John Bell vs S Milliken et al;
Abraham Beyers et al vs Evan Williams;
McLanahan, Watson & co vs J Brotherline;
James Funk vs Joseph Smith;
James A McCahan vs Elliot & Miller;
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough;
Esther Strayer vs Walters & Strayer;
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C P R R Co;
Wm Innes' Admr vs John C Innes' Exr;
J Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith;
Same vs D Caldwell;
E S Lytle's use vs Miller & Dannals;
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamara;
Thos Maloy vs F P Minier,
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona;
J C Parry vs Thos McNantara;
George Buchanan vs S E K Duncan;
Shoenberger's Exrs for use vs D K Ramey;
Wm Shomo's use vs Charles Hughes;
Altoona & C T & P R Co vs Arthur Hill's Adm;
Geiger & Schwenk vs Benj Nugent;
Jas M Kinkead vs Blair Co Protection Fire Ins. Co;
Wm Austice vs Geo W Stewart;
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain;
Wm A Fouse vs M Orlady's Adm'r;
Hofius' Adm'r for use us Hy. Leamer;
John Burger vs Jacob B Bouser;
Pruner & Burley vs John Ebling's Admr;
John Scott vs N Campbell;
Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin et al;
G K & J H Shoenberger vs Wm Lyon et al;
John Hagy vs Geo W Reed et al;
April 4, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c, including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, I will expose to public outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, A. D 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, viz:

All the right, title and interest of John McCullough in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the junction of Blair and Juniata streets, near the Penna Railroad Station, in said borough, and running to a point between the said streets, bounded on the south by Juniata street, on the north by Blair street, and on the east by a lot of Edward McGraw, having thereon erected a two-story frame building, formerly occupied as an eating and drinking house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John McCullough.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Rose Dougherty, deceased, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the corner of Juniata and Wayne streets, fronting on Juniata street 61 feet and extending back 167 feet to an alley, being lot No. 146 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected one three-story brick hotel, a good stable, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rose Dougherty, dec'd.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of George Raymond in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Hollidaysburg borough, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street and running back 170 feet to Cherry alley, being lot No. 267 in the plot or plan of said borough, adjoining on the west a lot now owned and occupied by James Condron, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house and other buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Raymond.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Hannaniah Davis in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, bounded and described as follow, to wit: Beginning at a beech by the Laurel Run, thence by lands of Matthias Smith, north 20 degrees east 22 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by lands of Matthias Repler north 24 degrees west 90 perches to a hickory, thence north 13 degrees west 44¾ perches to a post, thence by land of Uriah Green south 49 deg west 111¼ perches to a spruce, thence by land of William Green, along said Laurel Run, so as to include all the land claimed by James Green to the place of beginning, containing fifty-one acres and twelve perches and the usual allowance of 6 per cent, and having thereon erected a 1½ story log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hannaniah Davis.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. Montgomery in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Greensburg part of the borough of Altoona, Blair county, being parts of lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the plan of said borough, and fronting 48 feet on Allegheny street, and running back 128 feet, having thereon erected a two-story plank dwelling house, one wagon maker shop, and one frame stable, and adjoining on the south a lot owned by Jas Hooper.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Montgomery

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jos. Fry in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, fronting on Juniata street 55 feet and running back 165 feet to an alley, being lot No. 3 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a two story frame building, now occupied as a store-room and dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Fry.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of David McClain and Augustus McClain in and to all certain lot of ground, situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, on the corner of Main and Clearfield streets, thence along Main street, to lot No. 94, thence by said lot 180 feet to an alley, being lot No 93 in the plot or plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David McClain and Augustus McClain.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Michael Scanlan in and to all those three certain lots of ground situate in the Greensburg part of the borough of Altoona, Blair county, fronting 50 feet each on German street and extending back 175 feet to an alley, being lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 on said German street, and having thereon erected a small frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Scanlan.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jesse Wingate in and to all that certain lot and half lot of ground situate on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Montgomery streets, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 90 feet on Mulberry street and extending back along Montgomery street 180 feet to Strawberry alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 17 and the whole of lot No. 18 in the old town plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a large two-story brick tavern house, a frame stable, an ice house and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Wingate.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Martin in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street, and running back on Jones street 170 feet to an alley, being lot No. 256 in the new town plot of Hollidaysburg, having thereon erected three two-story frame dwelling houses.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Martin.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F Shoenberger, Trustee of Maria M. Shoenberger, his wife, Sidney Shoenberger and John K. and Geo. Shoenberger, in the following described property, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of Geo. McKee, dec'd., and afterwards to Edwin F. Shoenberger, lying and being west of the Roaring Run Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and all the ways, water rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also with all the iron ore in and on and upon those lands of the late Dr. Peter Shoenberger than or at the making of a certain deed by said Dr. Peter Shoenberger to Edwin F. Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the said described property to the summit of the said mountain; thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward and passing the Dry Gap to a cove called the Loop, including the same and entire privilege to dig, raise and mine the said ore and haul the same away; also, the privilege of taking from the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger the necessary timber for mining purposes, and also the right and privilege of taking limestone from the lands of said Dr. Peter Shoenberger wherever it may be found most convenient and best qualities; also, the privilege of using the stables on the north side of Roaring Spring Run for teams, not to exceed three in number, and all the rights and privileges conveyed by Jos. Kemp, trustee, &c., to John R. and Thomas McFarlane by deed bearing date July 5th, 1858; recorded in Deed Book I, pages 325, 326, 327 and 328.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 11, 1863.

☞ NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 27th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff's sales until Wednesday has been discontinued.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Prothonotary's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the account of Thos. B. Buchahan, Committee of Jonathan Neff, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, for confirmation, &c, at April Term, 1863.

April 4, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863-3m.

A PROBLEM for the LADIES.

SENT FREE OF CHARGE.
Address "PROBLEM,"
Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863-3t.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.
March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.
March 28, 1863—3m*.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

$30. **Employment!** $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm."

THE EDITOR.
April 1, 1863.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ Cloverseed for sale at the store of E. G. Price.

☞ Up to time—Already William Tiley, Junior, has our car load of coal, ordered last week, delivered.

☞ Geo. Raymond, Esq. formerly editor and proprietor of this paper, has arrived at home.

☞ Dr. S. Kimmell, will be absent from town during all of next week. You can do with the old teeth until he returns.

☞ A young man named Emanual Noon, while engaged in felling timber on the farm of his father, in Richland township, Cambria county, was caught by a falling tree and crushed to death.

☞ Gov. Curtin has formally declined being a candidate for a renomination as a candidate for Governor. The Hon. John Covode, will most likely be nominated without any prominent competitors.

LEG BROKE.—Michael McCloskey, bricklayer, had his leg broken between the knee and foot, on Monday. He was engaged in building a heating furnace at Johnston's rolling mill, and a heavy iron plate accidentally fell upon it.

IMPORTANT TO BIDDERS.—Persons who are in the habit of buying property at Sheriff's sale will do well to consult the note at the bottom of the sales advertised, in the Whig. The rule is imperative and will not be departed from by the Sheriff.

NEW GROCERY.—Our clever friend, Sheriff Funk has opened a grocery in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, on Allegheny street. He has a fine assortment of groceries, provisions, &c on hand, which will be sold at fair prices.—Give him a call.

Fresh shad, almost alive and kicking, are now to be had at Christian's. If the sight of them don't make you wish for one on your own table, we are no judge. Well, this same Christian has other articles, equally as enticing to the appetite. Just give him a call.

ORGANIZED.—We learn that the "Blair Iron & Coal Company," as incorporated by the Legislature, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars with the privilege of increasing it to five hundred thousand dollars, has been organized and gone into operation in this place. DAVID WATSON, Esq. is the agent. We wish them success.

☞ The Presbyterian Banner enters many complaints against the General Administration. We guess the whole matter might be made right by some member of the cabinet resigning and giving his place to the writer of the editorials. The subscribers to the Banner in this locality are about opening their eyes.

☞ Erastus Kinsel, a member of Co. A, 125th, who was wounded in five places at the battle of Antietam, was sent home on furlough, to recruit his health, and had almost recovered from the effects of his wounds, when he took the small pox, and died on Sunday the 5th inst. at Blair Furnace.

THE MURDERER OF LIZZIE GERMAN.—A man was arrested some days since at Dayton, Ohio, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the terrible child murder in Harrisburg, last fall. He has been visited in prison several times by different persons, and by one who is familiar with the circumstances of the German murder. He admits having been in Harrisburg about the time the murder was committed, and when asked why he decoyed the little girl away and killed her, he became confused and disconcerted, hung his head and was silent for some time, only replying, "I will say no more about that now, but when on the scaffold I will give you a full history of all my crimes." Since the last interview, in which he thus talked, he desists in not seeing any one, and will communicate nothing more on this subject. He is about twenty-two years of age, and will be brought to Harrisburg for trial.

Home Education.

We are glad to see our people coming up gradually to grasp and put in practice the idea of Education, and to appreciate the importance of Home Schools. We are happy to observe that Blair county, progressive in other important interests, is not disposed to lag behind in her proper Educational interests.

It is a truth which people are slow to learn but which must eventually claim its proper authority, that our sons and daughters are only properly educated when their mental training is coupled with the moulding power and restraints of Parental authority.

The time is coming when the people will liberally sustain schools at home of the proper standard, and whose dimensions will be so limited as not to preclude its pupils from any advantages that parents might desire. Instead of sending them to over-crowded Seminaries, where their education is, to say the least, partial in the extreme.

These ideas are suggested by a Circular which we have read, stating that the next session of the Williamsburg Academy will be opened on the first Monday of May next, under the auspices of the Rev. John Moore. We learn that this Institution has been doing a good work during the last four years.

A pastor of a church, who, in addition to his labors for the spiritual welfare of those under his care, devotes his extra energies to the general welfare of the youth of the community in which he resides, and applies himself to the proper training of their intellect, deserves the cordial support and generous confidence of the parents who enjoy these advantages. Such men build monuments for themselves in the hearts of the people, and generally this is their chief reward. Mr. Moore deserves great credit for the sacrifice he has consented to make to serve the people of Williamsburg, by educating their children. No one is more worthy or capable. Let parents do their part, and they need not mourn over the disadvantages of obtaining a proper education for their children.

We bespeak for the WILLIAMSBURG ACADEMY the generous patronage of the town and vicinity in which it is located.

"*The Hollidaysburg Male and Female Seminary,*" just started by the Rev. WM. C. SMITH, is also an institution well worthy the support and confidence of the parents of this locality. The long experience and great success of Mr. Smith as a preacher of the Gospel, and as a teacher, is sufficient to make the institution a complete success. It is with great satisfaction and delight that we embrace the opportunity of sending two of our sons to him.

Common Vagrants.

The squad of half grown idling vagrant boys who loaf about the Post Office corner every evening, to our great astonishment have parents, or at least many of them have. We in common with others had concluded that they were candidates for the Penitentiary who had no person whose business it was to look after them. Their special delight is to insult males and females passing by. On Thursday evening we were handed a list of their names, and found one a son of a professional gentleman, another a son of a Deacon, and most of the others sons of *respectable* parents. We really pity the boys that they are so unfortunate as to have such lazy parents who will not put themselves to the trouble of looking after them. We think the Court should take charge of the parents as well as the children, and hope this will be done.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, April 17, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,75
Extra " "	6,50
Superfine,	6,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,40
Red " "	1,30
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	56
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	3,50
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	20
Eggs per dozen,	15

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., in Allegheny city, Pa., by the Rev. Wm. A. Snively, Mr. CARL LOUIS TARTHER, of Philadelphia, to Miss VIRGINIA COFFEY late of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

On Sabbath, April 5th, 1863, in Juniata tp, JUNIATA ELMIRA, daughter of Silas D. and Rachel Wilt, aged 3 yrs., 1 month and 25 days.

On Tuesday, April 14th, 1863, at the residence of his son, in Newry, Mr. ELIJAH AYRES, aged 81 years, 1 month and 8 days.

In this place, on the 14th inst., MARY BERTHA, youngest daughter of Wm. C. and Anna M. Kean, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The summer flowers shall wave,
Softly, sweetly o'er thy grave,
Thou'rt at rest;
This world's care is nought to thee,
From our shackles thou art free,
Thou art blessed.

Though thy gentle baby brow
Is hidden from us now,
It is well;
Thou hast found a crown of light,
Angels beautiful and bright,
With thee dwell.

Take thy quiet peaceful rest,
White hands folded on t y breast,
'Neath the sod;
But no! thou art not there,
Thy spirit, pure and fair,
Is with God. I. A. B.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, HUGH HORRELL, Esq., a well established broker in that city His remains were interred in this place by his relatives and friends.

On Thursday morning, in Altoona, EDWARD, son of Benj. Thomas, (colored), of this place, aged 17 years.

On Wednesday last, in this place, Miss MARGARET McCASLIN, aged about 60 years.

At the residence of Samuel Williamson, in Gallitzin, Cambria co., Pa., on Friday, April 10th, 1863, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMSON, aged 78 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, trading under the firm of F. McCoy & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, 1863. The books of the firm are in the hands of F. McCoy for settlement and collection

ARCH'D McFADDEN,
CHRIST. HOUSER,
FRANCIS McCOY.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863:3t.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS
BLAIR COUNTY.

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on the first Monday in May, *being the fourth day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of the said act.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Co. Supt. of Blair co.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863:3t.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,
Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

LICENSE.—The following persons have filed their petitions for license with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Blair county, to be presented at April Sessions, 1863:

John Stahl, Altoona;*
Jacob Weyandt, Claysburg.
April 11, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries

FOR MANY YEARS we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c.,

Is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth street, where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality. J. KNOX,
March 21, 1863:6t.] Box 155 Pittsburg, Pa.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'S
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

Wants Employment.

A GRADUATE of the Iron City College desires employment as Book-keeper or Clerk. Good recommendations will be given. Inquire at this office. April 11, 1863*

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14] E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone Apply to
J. M COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A T great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Andrew Eckel,
Dealer in
Tobacco. Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

Annie street, Altoona, Pa, and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb 7, 1863.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia.

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels as sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good sold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

[CONCLUDED FROM 1ST PAGE]

not yet heard any denial from that Department that these things were done. To that fact I point as the justification of your too flattering eulogy, as an answer forever to every slander and every calumny. The ladies of New Orleans knew whether they were safe. Has any one of them ever said she was not? The men of New Orleans knew whether their life and property were safe. Has any man ever said it was not? The poor of New Orleans know whether the money that was taken from the rich Rebels was fed out to them. Has any one of them denied it?—(Applause.) To that record I point as the only answer I shall ever make to the calumnies that have been poured upon me, and upon the officers everywhere in that Department that aided so successfully in carrying out every effort for the good of the country. (Applause.) I desire now to say a single word upon the question, what opinion are the prospects of this war? My would be no better than that of another man; but let me show you the reason for the faith that is in me that this war is progressing steadily to a successful termination. Compare the state of the country on January 1, 1863, with the state of the country on January 1, 1862, and tell me whether there has not been progress. At that time the Union armies held no considerable portion of Missouri, of Kentucky, or of Tennessee; none of Virginia except Fortress Monroe and Arlington Heights; none of North Carolina save Hatteras; and none of South Carolina save Port Royal. All the rest was ground of struggle at least, and all the rest furnishing supplies to the Rebels. Now they hold none of Missouri, none of Kentucky, none of Tennessee, for any valuable purpose of supplies, because the western portion is in our hands, and the eastern portion has been so run over by the contending armies that the supplies are gone.—They hold no portion of Virginia valuable for supplies, for that is eaten out by their armies. We hold one-third of Virginia, and half of North Carolina. We hold our own in South Carolina, and I hope that, before the 11th of this month, we shall hold a little more. (Applause.) We hold two-thirds of Louisiana, in wealth and population. We hold all Arkansas and all Texas, so far as supplies are concerned, so long as Farragut is between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. (Applause.) And I believe the colored troops hold Florida, at the last accounts. (Applause.) The Rebellion is reduced to the remainder of Virginia, part of North Carolina, the larger part of South Carolina, all of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and a small portion of Louisiana and Tennessee; Texas and Arkansas, as I said before, being cut off. Why I draw strong hopes from this is that their supplies all came either from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, or Texas, and these are completely now beyond their reach. To that I look largely for the suppression of this rebellion, and the overthrow of this revolution. They have got to the end of their conscription; we have not begun ours. They have got to the end of their national credit; we have not put ours in any market in the world. [Applause.] Why should we be impatient? The Revolutionary war lasted seven years. Nations at war ever move slowly. It has seemed strange to me that our navy could not catch the steamer Alabama; but a friend reminded me that Paul Jones, with a sailing ship even, upon the coast of England, bid defiance to the whole British Navy for many months, and that Lord Cochrane, with a single ship, held the whole French coast in terror. So that, if we will only have a little patience, and possess our souls with a little patriotism, we shall have no reason to complain.

But there is one thing I say frankly that I do not like the appearance of. I refer to the war made upon our commerce. It is not the fault of the Navy, or of any department of the Government; but it is the fault of our allies. Pardon me a moment, for I am speaking now to the merchants of New-York, as this is a matter on which I have given some reflection. Pardon me while we examine to see what England has done. She agreed to be neutral. I tried to demonstrate to you that she ought to have been a little more. But has she been? (Cries of "No, no.") Let us see the evidence of that "No." In the first place there has been nothing in the Union cause but what her orators and statesmen have maligned. There has been nothing we have done that has not been perverted by her press. There has been nothing of sympathy or encouragment which she has not afforded our enemies. There has been nothing which she could do under a cover of neutrality which she has not done to help Rebels. ("That is true.") Nassau has been a naval arsenal for private Rebel boats to refit in—Kingston has been a coal depot, and Barbadoes has been a dancing hall to fete pirate chieftains in. (Great applause.) What cause, my friends, what cause, my countrymen, had she so to deal with us? Is it because we have never shown sympathy toward her or love to her people; and mark me here; I draw a distinct line between the English people, the masses, and the English Government. I think the heart of her people beats responsive to ours. (Great applause.) But I know her Government and her aristocracy hate us with a hate that passeth all understanding. (Loud cheers.)

I say let us see if we have given any cause for this? You remember when the famine overtook the Irishmen in 1847, and the Macedonian frigate carried bread to feed the poor when England was starving. And when her favorite heir appeared here, in this very house, we assembled and gave him such a welcome as Northern gentlemen give to their friends, and his present admirers at Richmond gave him such a welcome as Southern gentlemen give to their friends. (Loud laughter and applause.) And the George Griswold has gone from the City of New York to feed the starving poor of Lancashire, and it was only by God's blessing that she was not overhauled and burned by the pirate Alabama, fitted out in an English port. (Applause.) Yet, to-day we hear that a steamer is being built at Glasgow for the Emperor of China (laughter and applause), and at Liverpool another one for the Emperor of China. But I don't believe the Emperor of China will buy many ships from Great Britain until they bring back the silks they stole from his palace at Pekin!—(Great laughter.) Now I learn from the late correspondence of Earl Russell, that the British have put two articles of the treaty of Paris in compact with the Rebels—first, that enemies goods shall be covered by neutral flags, and there shall be free trade at the ports, and open trade with neutrals. Why didn't Great Britain put the other part of the treaty in compact; namely, that there should be no more privateering! if she was honest and earnest? Again, when we took from her deck our two Senators and Rebel Embassadors, Slidell and Mason, and took them in my judgment according to the laws of nations, what did she do but threaten us with war? I agree that it was wisely done, perhaps, not to provoke war at that time—we were not quite in a condition for it—but I thank God, and that always, that we are fast getting in a condition to remember that always and every day! (Tremendous applause, and waving of handkerchiefs, and cries of "Good!") Why is it all this has been done? Because we alone can be the commercial rival of Great Britain! There has been in my judgment, a deliberate attempt on the part of Great Britain, under the plea of neutrality, to allow our commerce to be ruined. (Cries of "That is so.") It is idle to tell me Great Britain does not know these vessels are fitted out in her ports? It is idle and insulting to tell you that she put the Alabama under $20,000 bonds not to go into the service of the Confederate States. We did not do so with her when she was at war with Russia. On the suggestion of the British Minister, our Government stopped, with the rapidity of lightning, the sailing of a steamer, until the Minister himself was willing to let her go. We must take some means to put a stop to these proceedings. I was told the other day that the amount of property already destroyed would amount to $9,000,000! What, then, is our remedy? The peaceful and proper remedy; for we must look forward to these matters. The Government is no doubt doing it; but we ourselves must look at it, for we are the people—we are the Government (applause); and when our Government gets ready to take the step we must be ready to support it. England tells us what to do; when there was a likelihood of war she stopped the exportation of those articles she tho't we wanted. Let us do the same thing.—(Great applause and loud cheers.) Let us proclaim nonintercourse, so that no ounce of food from the United States shall by any accident ever find its way into an Englishman's mouth until the piracy is stopped. (Applause and cries of "Good," and a voice: "Let us hear that again.") I never say anything that I am afraid to say again. (Renewed applause.) I say again, let us proclaim nonintercourse, so that no ounce of food from America shall ever by any accident find its way to an Englishman's mouth until these piracies are stopped, (great cheering, and cries of "That's so," and "Good!"), and that we have a right to do. But I hear some objector say, If we proclaim nonintercourse England may go to war! ("Let her go!") but I am not to be frightened twice running. (Laughter and applause.) I got frightened a little more than a year ago, but I have got over it. (Laughter.) It is a necessity, for we must keep our ships at home to save them from these pirates, if a dozen of them get loose upon the ocean. It became a war measure, which any nation under any law would have a right to enforce; and it should be made to apply directly to the English nation, for I never heard of a blockade runner the French flag, or Russian, or Austrian, or Greek flag—no, not even the Turks will do it. (Loud cheers and applause.) Therefore I have ventured to suggest this to you as a possible, aye, as a probable remedy, unless this thing is seen to and stopped. We must see to it. We should protect ourselves, and take a manly place among the nations of the earth. (Loud applause.) But I hear some say that this will bring down the price of our provisions and make our Western markets more depressed. Allow me to suggest that the exportation of gold be also prohibited, and then there would be nothing to meet our bills of exchange to pay for our goods but our provisions, and we could pay for our silks and satins in butter, lard, corn, beef and pork, and if our fair sisters and daughters will wear silks, and satins, and laces, they will feel no trouble because a portion of the extra price goes to the Western farmer instead of going into the coffers of a Jew banker in Wall street.—(Great applause, and cries of "Good." You will observe, my friends, that in the list of grievances with which I charge England, I do not charge her with tampering with our "leading politicians." (Loud laughter.) So far as any evidence I have, I don't know that she is guilty. But what shall we say of our leading politicians who have tampered with her? (Great applause.) I have read that—which surprised me more than any other fact of this war—that here in New York leading politicians consulted with the British Minister as to how this Union should be separated; and when I read that every drop of blood in my veins boiled, and I would have liked to have seen that "leading politician."—(Most enthusiastic applause, the cheers being renewed again and again.) I don't know that Lord Lyons is to blame. I suppose, Sir, if a man goes to one of your clerks, and offers to go into partnership with him to rob one of your neighbors, and he refuses and reports the matter to you, you don't blame your clerk, but what do you do with the man who makes the offer? (Great applause, and cries of "Hang him!") I think we had better take a lesson from the Government of Washington's Administration, though the case is reversed. When the French Minister, Citizen Genet, undertook to make an address to the people of the United States, complaint was made to his Government and he was recalled; and a law was passed preventing for all time to come any interference of foreign Ministers in the politics of the United States. I want to be understood; I have no evidence that Lord Lyons interfered at all, but the correspondence says that certain leading politicians of New York came to him and desired that he should do—what? That he would advise with his Government not to interfere! Why not? Because it would aid the country—they would spurn it, and would be stronger than ever to crush the Rebellion, and "we and our party shall be crushed out!" [Great laughter and cheers.] Mark the insidious point. They knew how the people felt against England. They knew the heart of this people to be true to the Constitution. They knew the people would not brook any interference from England, and they ask the British Minister to use the power of British diplomacy to get other nations to interfere, and Great Britain to keep out of sight, lest we should see the cat under the meal. [Loud laughter.] I have used the phrase up to this moment, as you see, of "politician," but what kind of politicians are they? [Cries of "Copperheads," "traitors," from all over the house amid great cheers,] Conservative politicians. (Loud laughter.) They can't be Democratic politicians. ("Of course they can't.") I should like to hear old Andrew Jackson say a few words about such politicians, who call themselves Democrats. ("He'd hang them.") No, my friend, I don't think he would hang them. I don't think he would ever catch them.—(Laughter.) I have felt it my duty then, and now in the City of New York, from the interest I have in public affairs, to call attention to this most extraordinary matter. It is a matter which arrests the attention more than any other, viz: but there are men so lost to patriotism, and so bound up in the traditions of party, and so selfish as to be willing to tamper with Great Britain for the separation of this country! It is a most alarming fact that I have seen—I had rather see 100,000 men set in the field on the Rebel side—aye, I had rather see Great Britain herself armed against us openly if you please, as she has been covertly; rather than to feel that there are men, lineal descendants of Judas Iscariot, and intermarried with Benedict Arnold, who would thus betray their country. (Loud cries of "Fernando Wood" with hisses and cheers. "He knows them all.") That has shown me the great danger—the only danger we are in I call upon true men to sustain the Government. [Great applause.] It is not a Government of my choice; I did not vote for it or any part of it; but it is the Government of my country; it is the only organ by which I can exert the force of the country and protect her integrity; and so long as I believe that action is honestly exerted, I will throw the mantle of charity over any mistakes I think I may see and support it heartily with hand and purse so long as I live. [Applause.] I have no loyalty to any man. My loyalty is to the Government (cheers "That's it,") and it makes no difference to me who the people have put into that Government, so long as it has been properly and constitutionally done. So long as they hold their seats and hold their power I am a traitor and a false man if I falter in that support. This is what I understand to be loyalty to the Government. (Cheers.) And I was sorry to hear the other day that there was a man in New York who professed not to know the meaning of the word. ["Who was it?" "Fernando Wood!"] I desire to say that it is the duty of every man to be loyal to the Government, to sustain the Government, to pardon its errors, to help rectify its mistakes, to press it on to everything that it may do for the country, and let it carry the country on in its course of glory and grandeur on which it was placed by our fathers; for let me say to you, my friends, you young men, that no man yet has ever prospered who opposed his country in time of war.—(Cheers.) The Tory of the Revolution, the Hartford Conventionist of 1812, the immortal Seven that voted against the supplies in the Mexican War, all history is against them. And let no politician put himself in the way of the march of this country to glory and greatness; for he will be crushed. Its course is onward and certain, and let him who opposes it beware,

"The mower mows on though the adder may writhe,
And the Copperhead curl round the bleeding scythe."

(Tremendous applause.)

It only remains for me, Sir, to thank you and the citizens of New York, here assembled, for the kind attention with which they have listened to me, and with which they have received me, for which please again and again accept my thanks. (Loud and prolonged applause, and three cheers for Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler was immediately surrounded by the gentlemen on the stage, which was crowded with the leading men of the city, all of whom sought to present to him their thanks and congratulations. For many minutes the audience before the stage sat in a condition of expectancy. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," and the Union Glee Club sung a song in praise of Gen. Butler.

The Mayor then announced that the meeting was adjourned.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED
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NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR,
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
HATS & CAPS,
WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
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CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
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And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be old
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

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KEMBLE & HOBART,
RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,
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N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.
Jan. 17, 1863.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

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AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.
This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.
An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.
The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.
A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,
A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,
A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

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A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

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Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
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They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

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Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

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Feb. 14, 1863.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

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